THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9591. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17. 1783.

THEATRE ROYAL.

On WEDNESDAY next, February 19. will be presented, A New COMEDY, (*the Second Night*) called,

WHICH IS THE MAN?

As now performing at the Theatre-Royal in Covent-Garden with universal applause.

Written by Mrs Cowley, authoress of the Belle's Stratagem, Who's the Dupe? &c.

Fitzherbert, Mr FOWLER;
Beauchamp, Mr WARD;
Belville, Mr WOODS;
Pendragon, Mr MOSS;
Gentlemen at the Rout, Mr Sutherland, Mr Bell, Mr Kelly, Mr Banks, Mr Sparks, and Mr Tannett;—Richard, Mr Simpson;
And Lord Sparkle, Mr LAMASH.

Miss Pendragon, Mrs JACKSON;
Julia, Miss FARREN;
Clarinda, Mrs Woods; Kitty, Mrs Sparks; Ladies at the Rout, Mrs Barden, Mrs Mountfort, and Mrs Henderson; Tiffany, Mrs Tannet; Betty, Mrs Mills;
And Lady Bell Bloomer, Mrs CORNELYS.

To which will be added (*the Second Night*) A Musical Entertainment, called

THE AGREEABLE SURPRISE:

Written by Mr O'KEEFFE, and performed at the Theatre Royal in Covent Garden, with universal applause.

Lingo, (the Latin Schoolmaster,) Mr MOSS;
Compton, Mr Hallion; Eugene, Mr Bell; Chicane, Mr Sutherland; John, Mr Simpson; Thomas, Mr Banks; Cudden, Mr J. Bland; Stump, Mr Sparks; William, Mr Bland junior;
And Sir Felix Friendly, Mr FOWLER.

Laura, Miss FARREN;
Cowslip, (the Dairy Maid) Mrs SPARKS;
Fringe, Mrs MILLS;
And Mrs Cheshire, Mrs CHARTERIS.

The DEAD ALIVE! a Musical Entertainment, written by the ingenious author of the Agreeable Surprise; and the favourite Comic Opera of the FAIR AMERICAN, written by Mr Pilon, and now revived at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane, are both preparing for the rehearsal, and will be brought forward as soon as possible.

SIGNIOR CORRI'S NIGHT.

On TUESDAY the 18th current, at St Cecilia's Hall, Will be performed,

A CONCERT OF MUSIC.

(Particulars to be expressed in the bills.)

To begin at half past Six.

Tickets to be had of Sig. Corri, Lady Stair's close, Lawn Market. Price 3 s.

N. B. Plan of the performance, with the words of the Songs, will be delivered at the door.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered to at Whitsunday first,

THAT Lodging or Dwelling-House, lying in TIVIOT-ROW, belonging to and possessed by Mr RIDDELL.

TO BE LET,

And entered to immediately or at Whitsunday first,

THE HOUSE and PARKS of HUNTHILL, lying within a mile of the town of Jedburgh, and county of Roxburgh.

For further particulars, apply to William Riddell writer to the signet,

ŒCONOMY.

The LAMENTATIONS *of the* CHAPLAINS *at* S—T J——s's, *For the Loss of their Table.*

CHAP. I.

1. AND it came to pass in the reign of George, whose name was Augustus, in the 23d year of his reign, in the 12th month of the year, that certain men came unto the King, saying,

2. Hear us, O thou who art mighty among the princes of the earth; yea, give ear unto us, thou Sovereign of England.

3. Thy kingdom hath become small; thy enemies wax strong, yea, even they who eat the bread of thy hands do set themselves against thee.

4. Wherefore the wise and the learned, great men and judges, also the senators of the land, do counsel thee to straiten the bounds of thy outgoings.

5. For lo! the chief priests and the deans, the rectors and the chaplains, the curates and the lecturers, do assemble themselves in the hall of thy palace, where they do devour thy meat in an ungodly manner;

6. The beef and the mutton, the ham also, and the pork;

7. The fowls, the hens, the turkies, and the geese.

8. (Now, in those days turkies came from Norwich, yea ganders from the land of Norfolk.)

9. Mincepies also do they eat, yea puddings, both of marrow and of plums.

10. They take unto themselves drink; they stick to the strong drink, the claret and the port, the Burgundy and the Champaigne.

11. Small beer do they contemn; and they lightly esteem the porter of Calvert.

12. So they eat and they grow fat; and they drink until they are *tipsy*, which is, being interpreted, *half seas over*.

13. Then the King, hearing all this, sent and gave orders unto his chief butler, and his steward, that the priests should no more dwell within his gates.

14. Howbeit, that they might not want bread to eat, and raiment to put on, he gave unto them a salary, which is in the English tongue, gold and silver.

15. And it came to pass, that when the priests and the deans, the rectors, the curates, and the lecturers, heard of this order, they cried out with a loud voice, saying,

16. Woe unto us priests, for we have lost the good things of this world; yea, woe unto us curates, for hot joints shall be far from us.

17. For we are driven from the smell of the sirloin, and we cannot procure that which maketh us fat.

18. Woe unto thee, O B——ke! and woe unto thine ECONOMY.

19. But for thee our paunch should have increased—but for thee we should have had a merry Christmas.

20. Our bones are now without marrow, our turkies are without stuffing, and our wine is mixt with water.

21. Hear this, all ye ends of the earth, and bewail the sorrows of the priests.

22. What is to us that we preach, since it filleth not the belly—and what is to pray, since we pay for what we eat?

24. *Thirty and Nine Articles* were on our table—yea, a *service* of plate was ours.

24. But now we wander like the babes in the wood, and look like Pharoah's lean kine.

25. Our waistcoats have become loose, neither have we occasion to let them out at the back.

26. There is none that hath a double chin, no not one—there is none that needeth the pills of Speediman.

27. Our guts are fretted unto the strings of a fiddle—and our cheeks cleave unto the bones.

28. The wicked scoff at us as we pass along, saying that we are cut down from the gibbet.

29. For such is our leanness that we are seen through, and we no longer waddle like ducks in a pond.

30. So the priests and the deans, the rectors and the curates went away sorrowing and gnashing their teeth, and they knew not whither they went.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Feb.* 11.

War-Office, February 11. 1783.

4th Regiment of dragoons, Lieutenant John Dalton is appointed to be Captain of a troop, vice John Callander. Cornet Burgh Leighton to be Lieutenant, vice John Dalton.

19th Regiment of dragoons, Captain John Callander, of the 4th dragoons, to be Major, vice William Viscount Fielding.

Coldstream regiment of foot guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable Henry Brodrick to be Captain of a company, vice William Earl De La Warr. Captain William Morshead to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Honourable Henry Brodrick. Lieutenant Honourable Edward Finch, of the 87th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice William Morshead.

3d Regiment of foot, Volunteer John Elwood to be Ensign, vice John Donachy. Ensign James Morrison to be Lieutenant, vice Adam Stothard. Ensign Robert Owen, from 16th regiment, to be Ensign, vice James Morrison. Lieutenant William Augustus Prevost, from 3d battalion of 60th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice William Sealy.

21st Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Charles Gardiner, of 99th regiment, to be first Lieutenant, vice L. Ball.

22d Regiment of foot, Ensign Alexander Perkins Lindsay to be Lieutenant, vice Hugh Wallace.

25th Regiment of foot, James Molyneux, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Stewart.

38th Regiment of foot, Ensign Bladen Tinker to be Lieutenant, vice George Fowler. Serjeant Timothy Nicholson to be Quarter-Master, vice George Fowler.

41st Regiment of foot, Ensign John Drummond to be Lieutenant, vice Samuel Mott. Thomas Furnival, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Drummond.

46th Regiment of foot, Ensign William Hutchinson to be Lieutenant, vice John Bellaers.

60th Regiment, 3d battalion, Lieutenant William Sealy, of 3d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice William Augustus Prevost.

65th Regiment of foot, Ensign —— Hutchinson to be Adjutant, vice Farman Close.

80th Regiment of foot, Ensign William Brown to be Lieutenant, vice —— Cuninghame. Volunteer John Armstrong to be Ensign, vice William Brown.

84th Regiment of foot, Angus M'Donald, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Angus M'Donald.

87th Regiment of foot, George Samuel Collyer, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Roger Finch.

88th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Andrew Hay, of 2d battalion of the Royals, to be Captain of a company, vice James Christie.

99th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant L. Ball, of 21st foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Gardiner.

104th Regiment of foot, Captain Thomas Dunbar, of an independent company of invalids, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Pemble.

Major Waller's corps, Ensign Joseph Cookson, of 25th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Essex Bowen. Ensign John Montresor, of 80th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Dodgson.

Captain-Lieutenant William Pemble, of the 104th regiment, to be Captain of an independent company of invalids, vice Thomas Dunbar.

From the London Papers, Feb. 11.

LONDON.

The lapse of time makes a wonderful alteration in the minds of men, and consequently in the system of politics, by which the balance of power is to be upheld and maintained. The revolution of a few years makes that appear of the first importance, which had formerly been disregarded: Thus we have sacrificed a couple of provinces in America to preserve Gibraltar, which, when it was taken by our arms, was thought so insignificant a conquest, that the House of Commons would scarcely thank the Admiral, Sir George Rooke, for taking it; and now France is left at liberty to fortify and improve the harbour or bason of Dunkirk, as much as she pleases, neither England nor Holland making any attempt to prevent her, though these two states, in the year 1709, agreed that the trade of neither power could be secure while Dunkirk remained in its then situation, and both resolved to bind themselves not to enter into any negociation with France, unless it should be stipulated as a preliminary, that the fortifications of Dunkirk should be demolished. This will appear from the following article, which was acceded to by England and the Republic, though it was not inserted in the Barrier Treaty:

"And whereas experience hath shewn of what importance it is to Great Britain and the United Provinces, that the fortress and port of Dunkirk should not be in the possession of France in the condition they are at present, the subjects of both nations having undergone such great losses, and suffered so much in their trade, by the prizes taken from them by the privateers set out from that port, insomuch that France, by her unmeasurable ambition, may be always tempted to make some enterprizes upon the territories of the Queen (Anne) of Great Britain and their High High Mightinesses, and interrupt the public repose and tranquillity, for the preservation of which, and the balance of Europe, against the power of France, the allies engaged themselves in this long and burthensome war; therefore the said Queen of Britain, and their High Mightinesses, agree and oblige themselves not to enter into any negociation, or treaty of peace with France, before it shall be yielded, and stipulated by France as a preliminary, that all the fortifications of the said town of Dunkirk, and the forts that depend upon it, be entirely demolished and razed, and that the port be entirely ruined, and rendered impracticable." Such were the sentiments, such the conduct of the Dutch and British relative to Dunkirk in 1709; but *tempora mutantur*, the former now stand aloof and unconcerned at the restoration of the port, bason, &c. and the latter, in plain terms, consent to it.

Ministers have now a very favourable opportunity to shake the power of Congress, and establish an empire to the northward of their dominions, that may one day or another make them curse their independence. The extent of Canada and the regions on the Ohio are immense, and stand in need only of population to make an empire much vaster than Denmark and Sweden put together. This immense tract might be peopled from the provinces now under the dominion of Congress. The latter have contracted an enormous debt; for the discharge of which, and the ordinary support of their new government, very heavy taxes must be laid upon the people: In order to turn to the advantage of Great Britain the discontent that will naturally arise from such a measure, Ministers ought to hold out the most inviting terms to such as think proper to emigrate into the provinces of Nova Scotia and Canada, lands protection, security from taxation, and encouragement for commerce; in a word, greatly to outbid Congress, in the advantages that they may hold out, as well to their own people as to foreigners. By these means there is not a doubt but we should withdraw thousands of planters and their families from the provinces under Congress, and thus shake their power, perhaps more by emigration than we were able to do by war.

The tract of land ceded to the American States, within the fatal boundary chalked out by the late Provisional Treaty, and cut out of the province of Canada, is immense; it forms a vast triangle, which is washed by the rivers St Lawrence and Ohio to the south-east; the Mississippi to the west; and the Lakes Huron and Superior to the north. Within this boundary lies the powerful nation of the Illinois Indians, who are completely cut off from all power of carrying their furs to any British settlement.

It is not a point of national honour, but of commercial interest, that has occasioned the signature of the Preliminary Articles to be postponed. So valuable is the spice trade to the Hollanders, that to preserve it, they will doubtless exert all their power of argument and expostulation; but their interests being separated from those of their former allies, their Provinces distracted with domestic contentions, their finances impoverished, and their maritime power declined, they must, at length, feel the necessity of yielding to the claims of England.

We have now four orders of Knighthood in the British dominions, the Knights of which wear stars and ribbands; and each has a different denomination, exclusive of its name and colour of the ribband. The Garter is called the most noble; the Thistle the most ancient; the Bath the most honourable; and St Patrick, the illustrious, but without the addition of the word most, which, by the bye, is rather an unaccountable omission; unless that Ministers are determined, by hook or by crook, to make Ireland feel herself a subordinate state; as the order of the Bath, which is never given to a Peer of Great Britain, has the superlative mark of honour; while the Irish order, which consists of Princes of the blood, and Peers of Ireland, must rest satisfied with the more simple or positive degree.

The separation of America from the empire of Britain is certainly a diminution of national honour, but it is probable, that in a very few years the solid advantages which we shall derive from our trade with America, will bring such an addition of wealth to England, as will occasion the people gradually to lose the recollection of the loss of dignity sustained by the Crown.

Upon the return of our fleets and armies, great numbers of men will be in want of employ; and therefore Government should endeavour to devise some means for their relief, lest their necessities should urge them to the acceptance of those invitations which most assuredly will be held out for inducing their emigration to America.

A letter from Paris says, that the American Congress, convinced of the public benefit that will accrue from encouraging foreigners to settle in their country, have determined to regulate the mode of religious worship on principles of very extensive toleration; that the Presbyterian will be declared the established religion of the whole continent; but that (Paganism and Idolatry excepted) all modes of worship will be permitted, under certain restrictions not yet determined on.

A correspondent is of opinion, that the liberty of the press will ever meet with the warmest patronage in every part of America; for the people of that country can never forget, that to the liberty of the press of England they have been principally indebted for the enjoyment of independency.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Feb. 2.

"You are not to wonder that you have no newspapers from this quarter; our printers are in prison, being accused of having published certain seditious memorials. It is at length determined that Holland shall negotiate with England for herself, and though not without the assistance, yet without the immediate and personal interposition of her allies. The report is, that the French King gives her all the possessions in the East, and she is determined to possess Trincomale, in which it is said, she is encouraged by the King of Prussia. Our internal affairs look better, but there is certainly a superiority hinted at by the Great Monarch, which is by no means pleasing to the States. The birth-day of the King of Prussia was celebrated last week with great *appearance* of festivity. He certainly intends to assist the emperor in a war with the Porte, which is now deemed inevitable---We are in hopes, that matters will soon be settled with Great Britain, and I am confident that the obstruction, if any arise, must arise from your side of the water."

Paſſed the Italian ſilk bill.

Read a ſecond time, the bill to prevent all doubts concerning the excluſive rights of the Iriſh Parliament, and the Britiſh legiſlature.

Came to a reſolution for laying a duty on foreign wines, vinegar, &c. To be reported on the morrow.

Ordered in a bill to continue the act to prevent the ſmuggling of linens: and one for extending the Trent navigation.

Mr *Powel*, from the cuſtoms preſented four accounts, which were ordered to lie on the table.

The Lord Mayor made a report from the Committee appointed to conſider of the high price of corn; and moved for leave to bring in a bill for allowing the importation of rice: leave was given accordingly.

Mr *Buller* moved for an account of all maſters, commanders, and poſt-captains of the royal navy unemployed on the 30th of November laſt.

Mr *Brett* made a ſimilar motion up to the 31ſt of March, 1782, when Lord Sandwich's adminiſtration terminated.

Mr *Secretary Townſhend* ſaid, that in conſequence of a notice given him before the receſs, he ſhould now move for leave to bring in two bills for the improvement of the police of the metropolis and its environs. When he firſt turned his thoughts to the ſubject, he had it in contemplation to enact a land-preſs, for the purpoſe of preventing a number of idle young men from meeting at night in public houſes, who, without any viſible means of livelihood, aſſembled rather for the purpoſe of meditating miſchief than innocently ſolacing themſelves; but the peace having intervened, he had altered his mind, as he knew a preſs-act in peace time would ſpread an alarm. Inſtead, therefore, of a preſs-act, he propoſed that all perſons found carrying arms at night, without being able to give a good account of themſelves, or who ſhould have in their poſſeſſions implements for houſebreaking, &c. ſhould be treated as vagrants, and ſuffer ſix months impriſonment. According to the law, as it now ſtands, the moſt notorious felon, returning to mix with the public, after a ſentence of tranſportation, or confinement in the halks, might have in his poſſeſſion every implement neceſſary for plundering his fellow ſubjects, and ſtill be out of the reach of juſtice till he ſhould have committed ſome crime.—His next propoſition was, to puniſh more ſeverely the receivers of ſtolen goods. It was an old ſaying, "that the receiver is as bad as the thief;" but he thought the receiver was infinitely worſe. In proof of this, he adduced the caſe of the unfortunate girl who was lately executed for robbing her miſtreſs's houſe at Tottenham. The young woman had opened a bureau belonging to her miſtreſs, and finding there a piece of ſilk, cut ſome off, and pawned it with her mother. The mother told her, that ſhe had already done enough to hang herſelf, and the only way to eſcape would be, to have the houſe robbed, and then the piece of ſilk being taken, it could never be known that ſhe had cut any of it off. To this end the mother procured men to rob the houſe, and tie the ſervants to the beds, that it might not be ſuſpected they had any hand in it. Here the receiver had been the cauſe of the crime. He did not ſee, therefore, why receivers in general ſhould not be treated as ſeverely as thieves. He propoſed, therefore, the repeal of the 10th of George III. relative to receivers of ſtolen goods, and to enact the penalty of death on all thoſe who ſhould in future be convicted of receiving ſtolen goods, knowing them to be ſuch, which had come into the hands of the thief, by burglary or highway robbery, and in theſe two caſes only.—Having ſaid thus much, he moved for leave to bring in two ſeparate bills, for carrying the two propoſitions into laws; and leave was given without any debate.

Lord *Newhaven* then moved for copies of all inſtructions ſent by his Majeſty's Miniſters to Mr Oſwald, relative to the American Loyaliſts.

Mr *Rolle* ſeconded the motion.

Earl *Nugent* declared, that, if his Majeſty's Miniſters had not done every thing in their power to provide for theſe unfortunate people, language could not furniſh an epithet too ſevere for them—no puniſhment could be too rigorous—their blood alone could wipe away the ſtain which the dereliction of theſe men would fix upon the honour of their country. While England had a ſhilling, ſhe ought to ſhare it with thoſe who had abandoned their all for her: He knew but one thing England ought *not* to do; and that was, to perſevere in a ruinous war, the continuation of which, would put it for ever out of our power to make any proviſion for them—It was impoſſible Miniſters might not have been able to make better terms for them than they have done, without continuing the war: In that caſe, he excuſed them, and would not preſs for the papers moved. It was poſſible, alſo, there might be ſome ſecret article in the treaty, by which more agreeable terms were made for the Loyaliſts, though it might be improper to make them public, as Congreſs could not anſwer for their different provinces, each of which is ſovereigned within its own limits, and looks with jealous eyes on Congreſs. In the caſe of Earl Cornwallis, at York-Town, there was no ſtipulation in favour of the Loyaliſts; yet none of them were executed; becauſe in all probability, his Lordſhip had ſtipulated for their ſafety in a private article. However, when he mentioned a private article in the preliminaries, he mentioned it only as a ſuppoſeable caſe, which might render it improper for the papers to be laid before the Houſe. Silence was, in ſome caſes, neceſſary; and he knew Miniſters were ſometimes obliged to aſſign very weak reaſons for their conduct, becauſe they were not at liberty to give the true ones.

Sir *Joſeph Mawbey* oppoſed the motion: He did not think this country owed any thing to the refugees, becauſe they were the people who had been moſt inſtrumental in bringing on the fatal American war.

Governor *Johnſtone* ſupported the motion. He ſaid, the point upon which the preſent queſtion turned was, whether it was neceſſary the papers moved for ſhould be granted; and whether the laying them before the Houſe would be attended with any inconvenience. The article relative to the loyaliſts bore hard upon the honour and character of this country: Was it not neceſſary, therefore, that the Houſe ſhould ſee whether every thing had been done that juſtice and honour required. As to the inconvenience, he really could not ſee any; but if gentlemen wiſhed it, the motion might be qualified. There were caſes in which the ſalvation of a kingdom ought to be riſked; and ſuch he deemed the caſe of the loyaliſts; particularly thoſe, who, having at the call of the people and Parliament of Great-Britain, taken up arms to ſupport her cauſe, were now precluded from juſtice, by an odious diſtinction between thoſe who were within our lines, and who were to expect ſome indulgence—while thoſe who had fought our battles, were to be abandoned.

Sir *Adam Ferguſon* ſaid, that the honour, the juſtice, the gratitude, and the policy of the nation, were involved in the cauſe of the loyaliſts: He ſhould, therefore, vote for the papers.

The *Lord Advocate* argued, that if the caſe of the loyaliſts was one of thoſe, in which every thing ought to be riſked, there was no occaſion for papers, in order to convict Miniſters—the very article relative to the loyaliſts would be ſufficient; for it was clear they had acted as if they thought every thing ought not to be riſked. On the other hand, thoſe who were not of that opinion, and who called for papers, only for information, muſt ſee the impropriety of laying before Parliament the private converſation of the American Commiſſioners.

Mr *Fox* was of opinion, no ſuch caſe as that mentioned by Governor Johnſtone could exiſt; and if he was convinced Miniſters had done all in their power for the loyaliſts, without continuing the war, he would not condemn them: But ſtill he wiſhed to be informed, whether they really had done every thing in their power; for though he diſapproved of the principles of the loyaliſts, he admitted thrt the honour of this country was intereſted in their cauſe. He wiſhed he could ſee the inſtructions relative to the other articles of the peace; for in the preſent treaty there were ſuch ſurrenders as could not be equalled in all the treaties ever made by this or any other country; and he was deſirous to learn what ſtand Miniſters had made againſt them.

Mr *Eden* and Mr *Secretary Townſhend* oppoſed the motion, after which the Houſe divided, when there appeared,

For it	—	63
Againſt it	—	104
	Majority	—41

Adjourned.

From the London Papers, Feb. 13.

Paris, Feb. 2. Inſtead of the expenſive feſtivals and fireworks which the corporations purpoſed to give on account of the peace, it is ſaid, that the King recommends that the ſums uſually employed therein ſhould be appropriated to the conſtruction of a ſuperb bridge, fronting the Hotel des Invalids, which ſhall be named the BRIDGE OF PEACE. The deſign of the architect, it ſeems, is to place on the center of his edifice, a ſtatue of Louis XVI. preſenting the peace.

LONDON.

The Marquis of Carmarthen is expected to ſet off for Paris on Monday next, in order to enter upon his Embaſſy to the Moſt Chriſtian King: a large hotel is fitting for his reception.

It is ſettled, as we are well aſſured, that Mr Fitzherbert is to go as Envoy-Extraordinary to the Hauge, and Mr Trevor to Turin.

It is reported, that very conſiderable offers have been made to Lord North, and the influence of ſome particular friends employed, to induce him to join the preſent Adminiſtration: No leſs than a Dukedom for his father, the Preſidentſhip of the Council for himſelf, and ſomething very handſome for Colonel North.

It is ſaid that the Parliament wait now only for the Spaniſh ratification, before they take the preliminaries of peace into conſideration.

The repreſentatives of the Ruſſian Company yeſterday waited on Lord Shelburne, and had a long conference with his Lordſhip relative to the ſtate of their trade.

It is reported that letters from Paris mention that a treaty is negociating between the Courts of Verſailles and Madrid, whereby the former, in conſideration of an annual ſupply, engages to eſpouſe the cauſe of the latter, provided any part of the Spaniſh territories in America ſhould be invaded by any of the ſubjects of the States of North America.

The ſeven following knights of the Garter are to be inſtalled the enſuing ſummer at Windſor, the whole expences of which will be paid by his Majeſty, as is uſual when a prince of the Blood is inſtalled:—Prince William Henry, Duke of Richmond, Duke of Devonſhire, Duke of Rutland, Earl of Shelburne, Lord Viſcount Weymouth, and Lord North.

The garriſon of Quebec conſiſted, according to the lateſt accounts, of 5600; theſe are to be augmented to 8000 effective troops, from the garriſon at New York, as ſoon as the troops are withdrawn from thence; beſides which, it will be neceſſary to have ſome ſtrong poſts on the boundaries between Britiſh Canada, and that which is ceded to the American States. Halifax, which is at preſent garriſoned by 2000, will be augmented with an additional 500, which eſtabliſhment will be conſtantly kept up, as well as thoſe in the Weſt India iſlands.

Advices received from Deal this day ſay, that the conteſt at that place has not been ſo tremendous as reported. About ſeven o'clock on Saturday evening, a party of dragoons, to the number of ſixty, came into that town, on information of ſome boats coming from the other ſide that evening; at the time of their arrival two boats were working at the north end of the town, near Mr Oakley's brewhouſe, and they ſeeing ſome tubs depoſited in the boat-houſe on the beach, near Mr Oakley's, immediately broke it open, on which ſome of our rough gentry appeared with muſkets in their hands: on ſeeing this, it is ſaid the dragoons fired on them, and continued to fire in all directions; ſome of the balls entered Mr Oakley's houſe; two or three Mr Stephen White's, at the Scarborough Cat; on this a few muſkets with a ſcattering fire was returned by the people here, and the battle was ſoon ended with little or no damage to the people. What the dragoons have ſuffered is not known; however they went off with only a few tubs.

When the articles of peace, made by the Duke of Bedford, were laid before the Houſe of Commons, 384 Members were preſent at the diviſion which took place on that occaſion, when there appeared for the peace, 319; againſt it, 65; majority 254. Whether there will be ſuch a majority on the queſtion for approving the preſent peace, is a matter of much doubt: The loſs of America will ſour the minds of many, and make them condemn the peace *in toto*.

The Spaniards carry on a very profitable fiſhery on the coaſts of Barbary; and the preſent ſeems a very favourable period for our taking a ſhare in this very lucrative fiſhery, ſince men and veſſels may be ſo eaſily procured.

Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, Feb. 3.

"The American Gentlemen reſident here are all preparing to take their departure; firſt for England, and then to America; among whom are Mr Jennings, Dr Smith, and Alderman Lee."

Extract of a letter from Dublin.

"It has been remarked of the Iriſh, that at home they are an indolent, and in England a very induſtrious people. There is truth in the obſervation, and the fact itſelf is to be eaſily accounted for: The commercial reſtrictions under which we heretofore laboured were highly injurious to our manufactures; for workmen in the different branches held themſelves in contempt when they reflected, that they were not upon terms of equality with the people of England; a mere ſubſiſtence being all they had to expect, liſtleſſneſs and languor enſued; but now that we are placed upon fair and equal terms, we ſhall enjoy the fruits of our labour; and this acting as a ſpur to our induſtry, we ſhall no longer be the object of reproach from our neighbours; but, on the contrary, our emoluments being proportioned to our exertions, a ſpirit of emulation will naturally be inſpired; ſo that we ſhall, doubtleſs, rival Great-Britain in the boaſted ſucceſs of her arts and manufactures."

PRICE OF STOCKS, FEB. 13.

Bank Stock, 135.	Ditto New Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 86½ a ¾.	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. con. 68¾ a ⅞ a ¾.	India Stock, —
3 per cent. red. 68¾ a ⅞.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. 1726, —	India Bonds, 3 prem.
Long Ann. 20½ a 3-16ths.	Exch. Bills, 2 prem.
Short Ann. 1778, 13¾ a 15-16ths.	Navy Bills, 9½ diſc.
South Sea Stock, —	Prizes, ⅛ diſc.
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, FEB. 20.

Wheat, 40 s. a 55 s.	Beans, 30 s. a 32 s.
Barley, 20 s. a 32 s.	Tick Beans, 25 s. a 27 s.
Rye, 34 s. a 35 s.	Tares, 26 s. a 30 s.
Oats, 18 s. a 26 s.	Rape Seed, —
Pale Malt, 36 s. a 42 s.	Per Sack.
Amber ditto, 38 s. a 42 s.	Fine Flour, 46 s.
Peaſe, 28 s. a 32 s.	Second Sort, 43 s.
Hog ditto, 30 s. a 33 s.	Third Sort, 37 s. a 38 s.

WIND AT DEAL,
FEB. 12. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

The London Poſt did not arrive this afternoon till near Five o'clock.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 13.

"There is now a new arrangement talked of, with ſome degree of confidence, in the Miniſtry. Lord North is to reaſſume his former ſituation of Firſt Lord of the Treaſury; Mr Fox to ſucceed Mr Pitt in his office of Chancellor of the Exchequer; and Mr Burke and Lord Temple to be the two Principal Secretaries of State.

"A letter from Briſtol, Feb. 12. ſays, "we have had violent ſtorms of wind and rain this week, which have put our merchants under apprehenſions of hearing of much damage in our Channel, and other parts of the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the kingdom."

"We hear, that all the officers belonging to the garriſon of Gibraltar will be ordered home immediately, to receive that favour and reward due to their ſignal ſervices under their gallant General. It is imagined that their royal reception will be in a manner in every reſpect conſiſtent with their having ſo ſtrenuouſly and bravely excited themſelves in the preſervation of the garriſon, which is conſidered as one of the chief cauſes that has inclined our enemies to accede to our propoſitions of peace. For, it is now known to have been the chief principle in the Spaniards ſyſtem of joining in the war againſt us, that of having the opportunity of poſſeſſing themſelves of Gibraltar. But when they found that object was not to be accompliſhed, they then expreſſed their diſinclination to purſue the war, which operated in the manner we ſeen it, in perſuading the other belligerent powers to accede to the preliminaries held out to them for a peace.

"We hear that a bill will be preſented to Parliament for the further ſuppreſſing the practice of ſmuggling. So that, with our almanacks, we may ſay, "Heavy taxes make ſevere laws, ſevere laws produce riots, riots make numerous ſtanding armies neceſſary, and numerous ſtanding armies make heavy taxes again, in their turn, neceſſary."

"Laſt week a Mr Duncan is ſaid to have ſent a ſcheme to the Miniſter, by which he propoſes to raiſe twelve millions yearly: ſix of which are to be applied to the exigencies of the State, and the other ſix to pay off ſo much of the national debt yearly. But as we hear, that by this ſcheme all the taxes ſubſiſting at preſent are to be annihilated, and the public to be, in conſequence, eaſed of the burthens of the great ſwarm of exciſe and cuſtom locuſts now employed in collecting our taxes, we are afraid that, if the ſcheme were otherwiſe practicable, it will, for this reaſon, be diſapproved by our able politicians.

"The Houſe of Peers will meet to-morrow purſuant to their adjournment of Wedneſday laſt.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"This day a bill to allow the importation of rice, India corn, and maize, free from duty, was preſented to the Houſe, read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time.

"A bill to explain and amend an act of the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, intitled, "An act for the better regulation of the office of Paymaſter-General of his Majeſty's forces," was preſented, and read a firſt time.

"The bill "for the more effectual ſecuring the duties on tobacco," was read a ſecond time, and committed for Monday next.

"The reſolution come to on Wedneſday laſt, "relative to the importation of wines and vinegar in ſmall caſks for private uſe," was reported, and ordered to be referred to the committee on the tobacco bill, with inſtructions to make proviſion for the ſame.

"A motion was made for "an account of the value of all goods, wares, and merchandize exported from and imported into Great-Britain, from Chriſtmas 1778 to Chriſtmas 1780, diſtinguiſhing each year and each place."

"A motion was likewiſe made, "for the returns of the army and militia," to be laid before the Houſe.

"A bill "for the better preventing the running and relanding in this kingdom muſſins, callicoes, nanquin cloths, and other piece goods, of the product or manufacture of the Eaſt India Company's charter, and for ſtamping Britiſh or Iriſh linen entered for the bounty on exportation," was preſented and read a firſt time.

"A motion was made "for leave to bring in a bill for regulating and rendering more effectual the exaction of the ſtatute work within the ſhire of Edinburgh; and alſo

"For leave to bring in a bill "to explain and amend a clauſe in an act of Queen Anne, for naturalizing foreign proteſtants, which relates to the children of natural-born ſubjects of the Crown of England and of Great Britain." This laſt motion was made by Mr *Dempſter*, and leave was given as deſired.

"The order of the day being read, for the further conſider

Trains of Sir Thomas Rumbold's Reſtraining Bill, Counſel and Agents were called to the bar, and Mr Cooper heard.

"The motion of Lord Maitland relative to Governor Elliot, and General Smith's motion relative to the 400,000l. debt to the Eaſt India Company, ſtand for to-morrow in the Houſe of Commons.

"The Houſe broke up at ſeven o'clock, and adjourned till to-morrow.

"On Monday next the enquiry and conſideration of the peace it is ſaid will be entered upon. So great is expected to be the debate upon it, that it is imagined the Houſe will be filled by ten o'clock in the morning—and that the Speaker will be in the chair before twelve. The buſineſs is expected to take ten days at leaſt of diſcuſſion."

On Tueſday laſt, the 11th curt. died, much regretted, Mr John Hall, ſurgeon in Dunſe.

We hear, that on the 12th current the Earl of Buchan reſigned his place as a member of the Philoſophical Society. This reſignation may perhaps excite the attention of thoſe who ſpeculate on the ſtate of literature in this country.

This forenoon, a female infant, ſuppoſed to be recently born, was found dead in a ditch, near Saliſbury's Craigs, King's Park.

Mr Carey's *Lecture on Mimicry*, and *Theatrical Imitation*, have been received here with marks of general approbation; but his engagements in London hurry him into the neceſſity of repeating them for the LAST TIME in this kingdom, on Tueſday evening the 18th inſtant, when he means to introduce part of the Tent Scene in King Richard the Third, in humble imitation of *Garrick*.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Feb. 8.

"We are happy to find, that the manufacturers of this city have already begun to reap the benefit of the newly inſtituted order of St Patrick; very conſiderable commiſſions having been iſſued out within theſe few days, in conſequence of Government having formally received his Majeſty's approbation of the inſtitution, and pleaſure reſpecting the colour of the robes, which is to be a ſky-blue. As each of the ſixteen Knights is to have three Eſquires, and all of theſe muſt, by an expreſs ſtatute, be clothed in robes manufactured in Ireland, it may eaſily be conceived what a prodigious and immediate market this will give to our manufacturers, ſo as not only to employ the poor of this city and its confines, but to extend its effects to the principal manufacturing towns of Ireland.

"A conſiderable quantity of new and old drapery was entered at our Cuſtom-houſe for New York, on Monday laſt, by the Aldermen Darragh and Horan, whoſe ſpirited and patriotic endeavours to open the channels of our new-acquired trade, deſerve the greateſt commendation, and it is hoped will be crowned with the deſerved ſucceſs.

"We hear from the beſt authority, that the inſtallation of the Knights of St Patrick will undoubtedly take place on the 17 of March, the day of the tutelar ſaint of Ireland. Mr Clements, of Parliament-ſtreet, is appointed jeweller to the King, and ſet off laſt night for London to prepare the collars, medallions, &c. which were found impracticable to procure here in proper time.

"The collars of the Knights are alone worth 200 l. each. The medallion of St Patrick will coſt 100 l. more.

"Scaffoldings are now erecting in St Patrick's Cathedral, for ſpectators at the inſtallation. Tickets for the ſcaffolding in the iſles are ſo high as ten guineas each. The proceſſion will be beſt ſeen in this place. Tickets for the ſcaffolding in the choir, where the Knights will be inſtalled, are no more than fire guineas.—The Dean of St Patrick's will have the whole of the emoluments ariſing from the tickets of admittance.

"The robes of the Knights are to be white velvet, lined with ſky-blue ſilk.

"The Knights will robe at the Chapter-houſe, and proceed from that in grand pomp through the iſles to the choir, where the ſtalls and banners are to be fixed.

"After the inſtallation is over at St Patrick's, the Knights are to dine with the Lord Lieutenant, as the repreſentative of Majeſty, and Sovereign of the Order, at the grand ball-room in the Caſtle.

"The Vicars Choral, and every other member of the Chapter of St Patrick's Cathedral, are to have two tickets of admiſſion to the ceremony of inſtallation at St Patrick's, which they may diſpoſe of as they think proper.

"A band of upwards of 50 of the moſt capital muſicians in the kingdom are already engaged."

To the Publiſher of the Caledonian Mercury.

ON THE PRESENT SCARCITY OF GRAIN.

SIR,

EVERY good man muſt rejoice at the return of peace, eſpecially as it will facilitate the importation of grain, and the preſent demand for our manufactures will enable the induſtrious to purchaſe it. The generous exertions of the Banks and other ſocieties, as well as of individuals, will, I am perſuaded, preſerve the indigent from want, as I hope the example ere by ſome will be followed by all. Our ſailors and ſoldiers have expoſed themſelves to various hardſhips in the ſervice of their country; and, ſhall we indulge in eaſe and luxury, regardleſs of what others ſuffer?

Ordinary charity ought to be given in the moſt private manner; but, in the preſent general calamity, *Let your light ſhine before men, that they may ſee your good works.*—Let an imitation be raiſed, and perhaps ſome who will do little for the glory of God, may do ſomething for their own: We know the honours that were paid by the Romans to the man who ſaved the life of a citizen; ſuch as cannot act from a nobler principle, may here gratify their vanity more highly than by the ſplendor of their equipages, or the elegance of their entertainments.

Sir John Dalrymple's plan ſhould be adopted in every pariſh, that it may be known what quantity of grain will be wanted from abroad; particular attention ſhould be paid to good ſeed, that they who have to ſpare may furniſh it to ſuch as want it; for as grain can now be readily imported, our care ought not to be confined to particular pariſhes, or even counties. Many pariſhes in the Highlands have little of the laſt crop that they can eat, and none fit for ſowing; no doubt the proprietors will ſee that it is both their duty and intereſt to ſave the people from ruin, but ſome of them are not able to ſupply all their wants. I therefore humbly propoſe, that the heritors and miniſters of ſuch pariſhes ſhould, after due enquiry, publiſh their ſituation, that contributions may be ſet on foot, and even an application made to Parliament for the relief of the poor people. The Board of Truſtees have done much for the good of their country; it is not doubted but they will pay the greateſt attention to the ſituation of the Highlands. The number of brave fellows that country has furniſhed to our army ſhould not be forgot; peace will not always laſt—let us ſave the lives of the children, who may one day be the ſoldiers of their country—let us retrench ſuperfluities, and feed the hungry—This is religion; this is patriotiſm.

I obſerve that in Edinburgh, &c. precautions are taken to prevent begging, which is very proper with regard to their own people, as I believe ample proviſion is made for them; but unleſs ſomething effectual is done to ſupport the poor Highlanders at home, they muſt either ſtarve there, or come to beg in the low country, and I hope none of them ſhall die of hunger at our doors.

Give as little grain as poſſible to beaſts: Sow little flax; raiſe plenty of potatoes, early peaſe, roots and greens; and give great encouragement to ſtout able ſailors to fiſh on our coaſts. By theſe and other precautions the preſent ſcarcity will be leſs felt. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

A FARMER.

Forfar Shire, 13th Feb.

To the Printer of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

AS I had an opportunity, the other day, of looking over a manuſcript, belonging to a military man who had ſerved in America during the late troubles, by his permiſſion, I have ſelected the following ſtory; and if it can any way entertain the public, you are welcome to it. The ſtory begins thus:

"That time, ſaid Maxwell, I was an eye-witneſs to as moving a ſcene as ever I beheld in my life time. When our piquets had planted their centinels in the front, we found that the enemy had done the ſame, on the oppoſite ſide of the river; and ſo very near were they to each other, that they could with eaſe hold up a converſation together. When it came to my turn to be upon that point of duty, one Crawford, whoſe poſt was on the right of me, called out to one of the rebel centinels, and aſked what countryman he was? "I am a Scotſman," ſaid the other, "from the neighbourhood of Glaſgow; and, if I am not miſtaken, by your ſpeech, you muſt be from thereabout yourſelf." "You are very right, ſaid Crawford; I am from that country." "I am happy to hear it, ſaid the rebel; I have left a father and brother there eight years ago; perhaps you may know the old man, his name is Thomas Crawford, at——." "Good God! then," ſaid the Britiſh ſoldier, "you are my brother! What would my poor father and mo her have given for this ſight, before death had cloſed their eyes for ever!" "Alas! then, are my poor parents dead?" cried his brother. "Let who will fight for crowns and empires; though fate has made us foes, nature tells me, that we ſtill are brothers; and if that affection which we owe each other is ſufficient to conquer any apprehenſions you may entertain from our being of different parties, meet me half way, for my very ſoul longs to embrace you." When he had ſaid this, they threw themſelves into the river, and met in the centre of it, where they embraced each other in the moſt affectionate manner. "Oh, my dear loſt brother," ſaid Crawford, "have I found you at laſt? But why have I found you in this condition? Why ſhould my poor Thomas prove a rebel to his King and country? But perhaps you were forced to act this part againſt your inclination: If it is ſo, now is the time of your deliverance. Fly with me, and join your countrymen, who will, with open arms, receive you." "No, my dear brother," ſaid the rebel, "I neither will join your party, nor will I adviſe you to join ours; as I know that you are bound, by the moſt ſolemn oath, to adhere to that cauſe in which you have engaged; and I love you too well, either to ſuffer or adviſe you to perjure yourſelf; and, for my own part, though it was my chance to draw my firſt breath in Britain, yet I have never ſworn allegiance to any King or country; or even if I had, their barbarity might juſtly have abſolved me from that engagement; for you cannot forget, how, by the cruelty of my inhumane landlord, my cattle had been diſtrained, and all my other effects ſeized upon, becauſe I was incapable of paying my exorbitant rent at the day appointed. Gods! Can I ever forget, how my dear wife, with the innocent offspring of our love in her arms, kneeled, wept, and prayed, that he might grant us a few days reſpite; but his unfeeling heart proved inexorable; the pitiful cries of diſtreſs had not power to move him; and you know how, after his inhumanity had ſtripped us of all we had in the world, when preſſed by hunger, I made free with a few apples from his orchard, for which treſpaſs I was incarcerated in ——— goal; and, after a quarter of a year's impriſonment, ſentenced to ſuffer a long ſeven year's baniſhment, and ſold for a ſlave; which hard treatment put a period to the life of my beloved ſpouſe. Our innocent offspring alſo fell a victim to their cruelty, that ſo I found myſelf a ſlave, a widow, and a childleſs father at the ſame time. Conſider this, my dear brother, and let your own heart judge if all theſe evils were not ſufficient to extirpate the natural affection which I bore that country where I ſuffered ſo much. But what they intended as a puniſhment, turned out to my advantage; for they removed me from a land where poverty and oppreſſion were predominant, to a more hoſpitable clime, where wealth and affluence reward the labour of the induſtrious. View all the country round about you, and ſee how the munificent hand of nature hath bleſt us with every thing that is neceſſary for the ſupport of man: even that kind of fruit which, like the forbidden fruit, proves ruin to him that touches it without permiſſion, in your country, is here ſo plenty, that it becomes the food of our hogs and cattle. But had your ſagacious Britoners known, that by tranſporting ſo many of their countrymen to this new world for mere trifles, they encreaſed the number of thoſe who longed for an opportunity to relieve themſelves from their tyranny, they would certainly have acted in quite a different manner. But, my dear brother, we muſt part; I ſee we are obſerved by our different parties. If ever it is our fate to meet in the heat of battle, I hope I need not tell you how to act; nature will teach you better. So farewell."—When he had ſaid this, they embraced in the moſt tender manner, while the tears in ſtreams ran down their ſorrowful cheeks, until they had mixed themſelves with the liquid element in which they ſtood emerged to the very knees. Many were witneſſes of this tender interview, yet none ſhowed the leaſt inclination to interrupt them. They parted, and each returned to his duty.

Dundee, Feb. 12. 1783. NERAL.

FOR SALE,

At Mr SMITH's Stables below the Bridge,

A Handſome BAY MARE, perfectly gentle, and well broke, and accuſtomed to a Lady's riding.

The mare will be kept in town for eight days, and if not then ſold, will be ſent to the country.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

THE MELANCHOLY SHEPHERD.

To SELIMA.

ON the ground, in my cottage, alone,
With locks all diſhevell'd, I lie;
My cheek is upheld by the ſtone,
While the tear trickles oft from my eye.

My crook in a corner I've hung;
My pipe, too, neglected is laid;
How I tire of each tune that is ſung,
Which ſings not the charms of my maid.

Alſ fled are the halcyon days,
When merriment brighten'd the ſcene,
When I vied with the lark in her lays,
And gambol'd ſo gay on the green.

For now, like the bird of the night,
In ſilence and ſorrow I mourn;
I fly from the face of the light,
Dejected, and faint, and forlorn!

Nicholſon's-ſtreet. LORENZO.

We are obliged to VIATOR *for his favour; but it is rather too ſerious for a news-paper.*

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Feb. 17. Eagle, Jachling, from Wells, with barley.
Lady Francis, Liſton, from Shetland, with goods.
Mally, Lighton, from Montroſe, with ditto.
Thomas, Grant, from Aberdeen, in baliaſt.
Euphan, Malcolm, from Aberdeen, with goods.
And three veſſels with herrings.

SAILED,

Diligence, Shaw, for London, with goods.
Robert, Robertſon, for Shetland, with ditto.
Adamſon, Lyel, for Perth, with ditto.

LAP-DOG LOST.

Edinburgh, February 17. 1783.

LOST this forenoon, at the Back Stairs which lead up from the Cowgate to Parliament-Square, a very little BITCH, brown all over, except her noſe, and part of her face, the end of her tail, all her feet, which are all white; her tail ſtands up like a ſquirrel's, and has very long hair. She anſwers to the name of *Miſſie*.—A Lady was ſeen to lift her at the Friendly Inſurance Office, and to carry her down the Back Stairs to the Cowgate.

Any perſon giving information to the Publiſher concerning her, ſhall be handſomely rewarded; but if found in any perſon's cuſtody after this advertiſement, they will be proſecute to the utmoſt of the law.

THE Copartnery betwixt Dr JAMES HALL Phyſician in DUNSE, and Mr JOHN HALL Surgeon there, being DISSOLVED by the death of the ſaid John Hall, it is earneſtly entreated of their employers, that they will pay their accounts either to the ſaid Dr James Hall, or to Alexander Chriſtie junior writer in Dunſe, either of whom are authoriſed to receive and diſcharge the ſame.

LUNCARTY AND PERTH BLEACHFIELD.

SANDEMAN, TURNBULL, and Co. carry on buſineſs at both Fields, and bleach in the beſt manner, at the following prices:

All Linen Cloth, yard wide and under, not exceeding

	Per Yard.		Per Yard.
900 warp,	2½ d.	1600,	5½ d.
1000 and 1100,	3 d.	1700 and all above,	6 d.
1200,	3½ d.	Diaper,	4 d.
1300,	4 d.	Damask,	5 d.
1400,	4½ d.	Long Lawn,	3 d.
1500,	5 d.	Cambrick,	4 d.

All above yard-wide in proportion to its breadth.

CLOTH for theſe Fields is preſently taken in by

James Torry merchant, Royal Exchange, and William Anderſon ſadler, Cowgate-head, Edinburgh.
William Coke bookſeller, Leith.
James Gillies bookſeller, Glaſgow.
John Berry merchant, Dalkeith.
Thomas Mair merchant, Bathgate.
Miſs Euphemie Walker merchant, St Andrews.
William Main merchant, Cupar, Fife.
Mrs Janet Bell, Leven.
John Melvill and Son, Dyſart.
William Philip and Son, Kirkcaldy.
Mrs Helen Scott, Anſtruther.
Mrs Alexander, Dunfermline.
James Duncan merchant, Alloa.
James Addiſon ſenior, Borrowſtounneſs.
David Ochterlonie, Dundee.
William Ritchie merchant, Arbroath.
John Low merchant, Montroſe.
Walter Cargill merchant, Dunkeld.
James Glaſs merchant, Crieff.
David Sandeman merchant, and William Sandeman and Co. Perth.
Hector Turnbull at Luncarty.
And John Turnbull at Tullioch.

To be SOLD by public roup in John's Coffeehouſe, on Wedneſday the 5th day of March 1783, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THE Dwelling-houſe, Garden, and Incloſure at JOCK's LODGE, a mile eaſt from Edinburgh, on the north ſide of the road leading to Muſſelburgh. The houſe conſiſts of a dining-room, ſervants room, kitchen, and cloſets, on the firſt floor; a ſmall drawing-room, two bed-rooms, and bed-cloſets, on the ſecond floor; and two large garrets fitted up for bed-rooms, and has a variety of preſſes and other conveniencies. There are upon the premiſſes a ſtable, chaiſe-houſe, byre, milk-houſes and ſeveral other out-houſes. The park conſiſts of little leſs than three acres, and the garden is well laid out. Theſe ſubjects hold feu of a ſubject ſuperior for payment of an yearly feu-duty of 7 l. 7 s. 11½d. Sterling.

AS ALSO, that LODGING, back and fore, being the fourth ſtorey above the ſhops in that tenement of land called Biſhop's Land, lying on the north ſide of the High Street of Edinburgh, a little below the New Bridge, with the cellar and pertinents thereto belonging. The premiſſes conſiſt of a large dining-room, drawing-room, bed-room, and bed-cloſet to the ſtreet, three good bed-chambers backwards, a kitchen and ſervants room, to which there is a ſeparate entry, and two garrets which enter by a ſtair within the houſe.

The ſubjects at Jock's Lodge will be ſhown by applying to any of the tenants there. The poſſeſſors of the houſe in Biſhop's Land will ſhow the ſame.

And for further particulars apply to Joſeph Cauvin writer in Edinburgh, in whoſe hands the articles of ſale and progreſs of writs of both ſubjects will be ſeen.

Lands in Roxburghſhire to Sell.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Friday the 7th day of March next, between the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

The Lands of EASTER-HERMISTONE, lying in the pariſh of Lilleſleaf and county of Roxburgh.

Theſe Lands conſiſt of 150 acres of infield ground, all completely incloſed and ſubdivided with hedge and ditch; 80 acres of outfield ground, and 5 acres of a haugh, lying upon the water of Ale, beſides the privilege of an extenſive loaning.

There is a convenient ſet of Houſes upon the premiſſes, all in good repair, and about 7 or 8 acres of thriving planting, beſides old trees of conſiderable value.—The lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of a ſmall feu duty; and the whole which are preſently rented at l. 60, will, for the encouragement of purchaſers, be ſet up at l. 1100 Sterling.

The progreſs of writs and conditions of ſale may be ſeen in the hands of William Riddell writer to the ſignet, who has power to conclude a private bargain. And for further particulars application may be made to the ſaid William Riddel, or Mr Andrew Blaikie, at Holydean.

SEALOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Feb. 15. Nathaniel and Mary, Eller, from Yarmouth, with peafe.
Sea Nymph, Jerry, from Wells, with ditto.
Thomas and William, Watfon, from Blackney, with ditto.
Frances and Sally, Wells, from ditto, with ditto.
16. Active, Jamiefon, from Bo-nefs, for Glafgow, with barley, &c.

SAILED,

15. Pleafance, Mickiefon, for Lynn, with coals.

NOTICE.

To the CREDITORS of JAMES SWINTON Merchant in Dunfe.

SUCH of the faid James Swinton's Creditors as have not yet lodged their grounds of debt, with their oaths of verity thereon, in the hands of Thomas Gray merchant in Dunfe, and John Blackwood tenant of Highlaw, Truftees appointed by the Creditors at their meeting of the 16th June laft, are hereby defired to tranfmit their claims, and oaths of verity to the faid truftees, betwixt and the 21ft inftant, as the truftees are to make a dividend of the funds recovered upon the 13th March next; with certification to fuch as fail fo to do, that they will be cut off from receiving any fhare of the bankrupt's funds then to be divided.

NOTICE.

To the CREDITORS of HENRY WATT, late Writer in Burntifland.

WHEREAS, at a Meeting of the faid Creditors, in Auguft laft, it was unanimoufly agreed upon (a ftate of the funds being fhown and examined) by them, that the fevetal creditors fhould aflign their debts to John Watt, tenant in Babie, for payment of a compofition of five fhillings a pound; and that they fhould immediately lodge the vouchers of the fame with James Rutherford writer to the fignet, in order to make out proper conveyances to the faid John Watt.

Many of the creditors have neglected to lodge their faid grounds of debt;—this is therefore requefting the fame to be done immediately.—And fuch of the creditors as have no bills, or other proper vouchers, are defired to fubjoin a precept on the foot of their accompts payable to the faid John Watt, and to tranfmit the fame to their doers in Edinburgh, to be given in to Mr Rutherford, who will immediately pay the compofition. They will alfo pleafe to tranfmit Henry Watt's letters of commiffion.

A COUNTRY HOUSE, GARDEN, &c. to be SOLD.

TO be SOLD, and entered to immediately, a HOUSE in the Links of Leith, eaft from the Hermitage, poffeffed by the Countefs of Lauderdale, with a convenient Garden, Coach-houfe, Stable, and other conveniencies: ALSO, a HOUSE, with Office-houfes and Garden lying adjacent thereto on the fouth fide thereof, prefently poffeffed by Alexander Marr. The premiffes will be fhown at any time by the fervants in the houfe.

The progrefs of writs are to be feen in the hands of Mr John Robertfon writer, Meal Market Stairs, Edinburgh, who is empowered to conclude a bargain.

CRAIGMARLOCH WOOD.

THE GROWING WOOD of CRAIGMARLOCH (about 18 acres) is to be SOLD, by voluntary roup, at Daniel Wright's vintner in Kilfyth, on Friday 21ft February current, at eleven o'clock forenoon. It conffifts of Oak, Elm, Beech, &c. of near forty years ftanding.—The Wood may be faid to hang over the Great Canal; and it is fcarcely poffible to fuppofe a fituation more favourable for cutting down and tranfporting timber.

Alexander Fergus tenant in Nethercroy near Kilfyth, will fhow the wood. And further particulars may be learned by applying to Mr John Lang writer in Glafgow.

Houfe and Wright's Shop to be Sold.

TO be SOLD by public roup in John's Coffeehoufe, on Wednefday the 19th of February current, at Five o'clock afternoon, the Houfe entering from the Horfe Wynd, poffeffed by Col. Edmonftone, of feven rooms and a kitchen, and the WRIGHT's SHOP, poffeffed by John Matthie, to be fet up in one lot, at the price of 480 l. Sterling; if not fold at the roup, the whole will be fold by private bargain, at the above price immediately after.——Apply to Robert Playfair writer, Libberton's Wynd, Edinburgh.

Judicial Sale—by Adjournment.

AND PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Seffion, within the Parliament, or New Seffion Houfe of Edinburgh, upon Thurfday the 20th day of February 1783, between the hours of three and five in the afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills.

The TOWN and LANDS of KIRKTON, EARL STRATDIGHTY, with the manor place, and pertinents and teinds of the fame, lying within the parifh of Mains, and fheriffdom of Forfar, which belonged to the deceafed George Pilmor of Kirkton merchant in Dundee.

The proven free rent of the lands is 163 l. 19 s. 1 d. 7-12ths; and the lands are to be expofed to fale at eighteen years purchafe of that rent, being 2951 l. 4 s. 4 d. 6-12ths Sterling. They are holden of a fubject, for payment of a yearly feu-duty of 5 s. 6 d. 8-12ths Sterling.

The articles of fale may be feen at the office of Mr Stevenfon depute clerk of Seffion; and further information will be got, by applying to Alexander Duncan writer to the fignet.

A FARM IN TWEEDDALE TO LET.

THE FARM HAMILDEAN, in the parifh of Lyne and fhire of Peebles, is to be let by public roup, within the Court-houfe of Peebles, upon Wednefday the 5th day of March next, at twelve o'clock mid-day, for the remaining years of the prefent tack yet to run, being four years after Whitfunday next, at which term the tenant's entry is to commence.

The Stocking on the farm, which is very fuitable, will be fold at the fame time.

For particulars apply to Thomas Tweedie of Oliver, Efq; Alexander Tweedie of Quarter, Efq; Alexander Gray tenant in Lyne, or John Alexander tenant in Weffer-hall, prefent truftees for the creditors of George Kello tenant of faid farm.

The articles of roup to be feen in the hands of John Robertfon, Commiffary of Peebles. Not to be repeated.

FOR LONDON.

THE MARY,

JOHN HAY Maffer,

Now lying in Leith Harbour, taking in Goods, and will fail the 20th, wind and weather ferving.

Neat accommodations for paffengers.—The Maffer to be fpoke with at the Exchange Coffeehoufe, Edinburgh, 'change hours, or on board the veffel at Leith.

For GIBRALTAR,

THE PRINCE WILLIAM,

M'NAUGHTON RAMSAY Maffer,

Will be ready to fail from Leith the 3d day of March next. This veffel's cabbin is very complete, and has excellent accommodation for paffengers; was formerly a yacht in the fervice of the revenue.

For freight or paffage, apply to Charles Cowan merchant in Leith, or the Maffer.

N. B. Great care will be taken of all commiffions for the officers and other Gentlemen of the garrifon.

☞ If any Nobleman or Gentleman inclines going to Lifbon, and applies foon, they could have the elegant cabbin and ftate room for their own family; and the veffel would call at Lifbon, on the way to Gibraltar.

FARMS IN PEEBLES SHIRE TO LET.

THE following Farms, part of the Barony of SKIRLING, lying in the parifh of Skirling and county aforefaid:

The Farm of New Houfe, prefently poffeft by James Wilfon.

The Farm of Loanhead, poffeft by James Whyte. And,

The Farm poffeft by James Plenderleith.

Thefe Farms conffift of croft, outfield, and meadow ground, and are partly inclofed; are well known to produce good grain, and the earlieft in the county.

The Farm of New Houfe has the public houfe in the town of Skirling belonging to it; and the different yearly fairs or markets in that town bring a conffiderable bufinefs.

Mr James Henderfon, factor for the Earl of Hyndford, at Kerhead, or Cornelius Elliot, writer to the fignet, Edinburgh, will inform as to other particulars, and receive propofals.

The Baron-officer at Skirling will fhow the Farms.

Second Delay of Sale for a Week.

TO be expofed to SALE, within the Britifh Coffeehoufe, Edinburgh, upon Tuefday the 25th day of February current, at fix o'clock afternoon,

LOT I. A HOUSE and GARDEN at Lauriffon, poffeffed by William Forreft gardener, at the yearly rent of 9 l. Sterling. Alſo, The following Feu-duties, payable by the perfons after mentioned for their properties lying to the fouth of faid garden, viz. Commiffioner Wharton 10 l. Sterling; Mr David Forbes writer, 3 l. 10 s.; Mr Andrew Bell, 2 l. 10 s. All thefe to be fet up in one lot, or feparately, as purchafers fhall incline.

II. That LODGING in the fore tenement of land, fouth fide of the Caftlehill, Edinburgh, poffeffed by Mr Thomfon, entering by the uppermoft clofe, conffifting of a funk ftorey, and two upper ftoreys, in which there are a kitchen, laundry, and cellars; a dining room and five other rooms, with pantries, clofets, and preffes, and a great many other conveniencies, fit to accommodate a large family. The whole ufed to let at 30 l. Sterling, now at 21 l.; and, to encourage purchafers, it will be fet up at 200 l. Sterling.

III. The UPPERMOST STOREY and GARRETS of that tenement of land on the north fide of the Caftlehill, next the Watehoufe, and cellars thereto belonging, prefently poffeffed by Bryden, Donaldfon, and others; rented in whole at above 7 l. and to be entered at 40 l.

The progrefs of writs and articles of fale to be feen in the hands of Andrew Carmichael, and Thomas Ruthven, writers in Edinburgh.

Not to be repeated.

BY THE KING's PATENT,

Cakes for making of Shining Liquid Blacking,

For SHOES, BOOTS, &c.

THESE Cakes make, by the addition of water only, a moft excellent fhining liquid blacking, much fuperior to any hitherto known. It gives the fineft black and moft beautiful glofs to the leather, yet never renders it ftiff or hard, but on the contrary prevents its cracking, and preferves it foft and pliable to the very laft, whereby it is rendered more agreeable to the wearer, as well as much more durable; and the fhoes that are blacked with it will neither foil the fingers in putting on, nor the ftockings in wearing.

Sold wholefale and retail, only by Bayley and Lowe in London, and Hufband, Elder, and Co. in Edinburgh.—Price 6 d. each Cake.

†‡† The patentee intreats all perfons who are curious in blacking to take the trouble of feeing that the Cakes bought for their ufe have a label pafted on them, with the following infcription—"By the King's "Patent, Cakes for making Shining Liquid Blacking, prepared by Wil-"liam Bayley;"—he having difcovered that their great reputation has occafioned many perfons to counterfeit them, fome of whom have been profecuted; but as there are ftill others whofe names he cannot yet find out, who continue the fraud, and impofe upon the Public, he hopes this caution will be attended to.

For the TEETH and GUMS.

JACOB HEMET, Dentift to her Majefty and the Princefs Amelia, begs leave to recommend to the Public his ESSENCE of PEARL and PEARL DENTRIFICE, which are greatly fuperior, not only in efficacy and fafety, but alfo in elegance, to any other thing yet difcovered; particularly, they will render the teeth beautifully white without impairing the enamel, preferve them even to old age, faften fuch as are loofe, keep thofe which are already decayed from becoming worfe, perfectly cure the fcurvy, with all other complaints to which the teeth and gums are liable.

They likewife render the breath delicately fweet, and thofe perfons who conftantly ufe them will never be liable to the toothach. In confirmation of the above, Mr Hemet appeals to the Nobility and Gentry in general, moft of whom have ufed this eſſence and dentrifice for feveral years.

Sold wholefale and retail by Bayley and Lowe, perfumers in Cockfpur ftreet, Charing Crofs, London,—and by Husband, Elder and Co. facing the Tron Church, Edinburgh.——Price 2 s. 6 d. each.

A Recent and Moft Extraordinary Cure,

Authenticated by Mr CHARLES FLEEMING Surgeon, at Irvine, near Edinburgh, Scotland.

To Mr NORTON, SURGEON, *Golden Square, near Piccadilly, London.*

SIR, IRVINE, SEPT. 26. 1782.

I HAVE the pleafure to inform you, that William Grigg is perfectly cured (by the ufe of your Maredant's Drops) of a moft inveterate fcorbutic humour. His cafe was as follows, viz.—When about fixty years old, he was taken with a moft violent inflammation in his right leg, being then in Dublin, and not applying for proper aſſiſtance, it tended to fuppuration. When I firft faw him, he had a large acrimonious difcharge, affecting the external ancle both above and below, which extended down the back of the foot. It would be too tedious to defcribe the whole progrefs of this fore. Suffice it to fay, that, notwithftanding all the care and pains I took, it turned out the moft corrofive ulcer I had ever feen, though I ferved in the navy five years, and moft of that time in the Weft Indies. I endeavoured to rectify his habit of body, which was evidently very bad; for, befides the ulcer, he was covered almoft totally with a leprous fcurf, by a courfe of antifcorbutic and antifeptic Medicines, with Bark, Lime Water, &c. all to little purpofe. I likewife tried him with Mercury, and afterwards with fea-water, both to drink and bathe with, to no better fuccefs. He was in a moft deplorable ftate, till, by my advice, he took your medicine. I think this cure is one of the ſtrongeſt teſtimonies of the ſuperior efficacy of your drops, for old obſtinate ulcers that can be, as to my knowledge, every thing elſe had failed.

I am, with eſteem,
Your obedient humble ſervant,
CHARLES FLEEMING.

☞ Theſe Drops are ſold in ſquare bottles, by Mr NORTON, Surgeon, Golden Square, London; and at his country-houſe, at Smallberry Green, near Honſlow, at Half-a Guinea and Six Shillings each, with the following inſcription on them, viz. JOHN NORTON, ONLY PROPRIETOR AND AUTHOR OF MAREDANT's DROPS. Each Bottle is wrapped in a folio bill of directions, ſigned by Mr NORTON, in his own hand-writing. The Half Guinea Bottles are ſold at his houſes only.

N. B. Beware of Counterfeits.

By Mr NORTON's appointment, the Six Shilling Bottles are ſold by Meſſ. HUSBAND, ELDER, and Co. Edinburgh; Meſſ. Leſlie and Co. Druggiſts at Aberdeen; Meſſ Moriſon and Son, at Perth; and by Mr Angus Macdonald jeweller at Glaſgow.

Where may likewiſe be had,

VANDOUR's PILLS, at Two Shillings and Sixpence per box, ſo efficacious in Nervous Complaints.

FENDON's NERVOUS DROPS, at Six and Three Shillings per bottle.

As alſo, WACE's ASTHMATIC DROPS, at Six and Three Shillings per bottle.

SIR JOHN HILL's MEDICINES,

SOLD BY

GEORGE REID Printer in Edinburgh,

At his houſe, bottom of Fiſher's Land Cloſe, Lawn-market.

1. PECTORAL BALSAM OF HONEY,

For CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.

☞ THE experience of more than 30 years, in which this valuable medicine has been taken, with ſucceſs, by an incredible number of people, is the beſt proof that poſſibly can be exhibited in its favour.—The ſuperior virtue it poſſeſſes over every other hitherto invented, in the cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarſeneſs, Catarrhs, Aſthmas, and Conſumptions, is univerſally acknowledged. This has induced mean and intereſted perſons to attempt counterfeits, with which they have ſometimes impoſed upon the unwary. The Public are therefore reſpectfully acquainted, that the genuine medicine is ſold, by appointment of Sir JOHN HILL's Executrix, in bottles, 3s. each, with bills of directions, by ſaid GEORGE REID, and no where elſe in Edinburgh.

The Balſam of Honey, within thoſe few years, has been found uſeful in other diſeaſes; ſuch as the Gravel, Cholic, and Evil. It may be taken at all times; nor are any particular rules of life neceſſary.

2. ESSENCE OF WATER-DOCK,

For the SCURVY, LEPROSY, and all Cutaneous Diſorders.

☞ AUTHORS of the higheſt credit have affirmed, That the Water-dock Root is an abſolute and certain cure for the Scurvy: and, perhaps, there never was an inſtance, when it has been fairly tried, in which it failed. The great virtue of the Root lies in its inner rind, of which this Eſſence is a perfect ſolution. A tea-ſpoonful is a ſufficient doſe. It ſhould be taken twice a-day in a wine glaſs of water, or, what is ſtill better, in an infuſion of the Dock-root itſelf where that can be had, which ſtill increaſes its virtue. It muſt be continued for a conſiderable time; and the perſon ſhould all the while avoid high-ſeaſoned foods, and uſe moderate exerciſe. Experience ſhows, that from this eaſy method the patient may expect a perfect and laſting cure. Price 3s. the bottle.

3. For the GRAVEL. TINCTURE of GOLDEN ROD Price 4 s. the bottle.

4. TINCTURE OF SAGE, for the Weakneſs of Age.

5. VERONICA, or SPEEDWELL DROPS; for ſtengthening weakened conſtitutions, whether impaired by long illneſs, or hurt by too free living, or from ill cured diſeaſes.

6. LETTUCE JUICE; to ſerve the purpoſes of Laudanum, without its danger. It poſſeſſes the virtues of Opium, but it has not its diſguſtful taſte, ill ſmell, or miſchievous effects. Taken at night, it gives reſt; in the day-time, eaſe and cheerfulneſs; having the effect of cordials, without their heat.

7. TINCTURE of POLYPODY. The FAMILY PURGE. The celebrated CATHARTIC of the ancient Greeks. It is ſafe, pleaſant and effectual. It operates within an hour or two after taking; and that without the leaſt uneaſineſs, griping, or ſharpneſs; in habitual coſtiveneſs, it is the beſt of all medicines, becauſe it does not bind afterwards.

8. ESSENCE OF RESTHARROW, for the Gravel and Stone. To diſſolve the ſtone in the bladder, ſays Dr Hill, has baffled all the attempts I have ever made; but the good is infinite that will be obtained by the root of Reſtharrow, in every other ſtate of this terrible diſeaſe; and eaſe, with ſafety, will be had, even in that worſt of all. For thoſe who cannot get the root, this Eſſence is prepared. It immediately ſoftens and cleanſes the paſſages; cauſes a great and eaſy flow of urine; and ſoon brings down the gravel and ſmall ſtones, with leſs pain.

9. VOLATILE SPIRIT OF FEVERFEW, for the cure of Head-achs, and Prevention of Palſies and Apoplexies, often following the worſt kinds of them.

10. ALOEDARIAN DROPS, for diſorders of the ſtomach, and chronic diſeaſes which thence derive their origin; for ſtrengthening broken conſtitutions, and ſoftening the decays of age.

11. RED SPEEDWELL DROPS, for heats and redneſs in the face.

12. CARLINE TINCTURE, excellent for a wandering gout, and for ſtrengthening the ſtomach and opening obſtructions.

13. The CYRENÆAN JUICE, for NERVOUS DISORDERS. It cures head-achs, fits, tremblings, ſpaſms, weakneſs, vapours, and melancholy: it ſoftens phlegm; keeps the bowels properly open; and cures all hyſterical complaints. It is alſo a certain cure for the convulſive and common Aſthma.

14. BALSAMIC TINCTURE OF AGRIMONY, for the cure of the JAUNDICE, and other diſorders of the LIVER.

15. CANADA BALSAM, or STRENGTHENING DROPS, for Weakneſſes in either ſex; whether occaſioned by EXCESS, ILL HABITS, or DISEASES; or attended with Lowneſs, Weakneſs, and Exhauſting Drains. They ſtrengthen, at the ſame time, the ſtomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole conſtitution.—Ladies, of any time of life, may, by this medicine, be freed from one of the moſt afflicting diſorders to which human nature is ſubject; and at a certain period, it is moſt highly uſeful.

16. TINCTURE OF CENTAURY, for WEAK STOMACHS.

17. GERMANDER DROPS, for Slow Fevers, or Nervous Fevers, which affect the ſpirits.

18. LIQUID EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK, for the Cure of CANCERS.

19. TINCTURE OF SPLEENWORT, for the cure of Hypochondriacal Diſorders.

20. GENUINE TINCTURE OF VALERIAN, for Nervous Diſorders. 2 s. 6 d.

21. PETASITE POWDERS, for the cure of Fevers. From the experience of more than ten years, in a great variety of caſes, this powder has been found effectual in the cure of Fevers, and incapable of doing any harm, or of producing any violent effects. It is ſold at 3 s. the ſix papers. One paper is a doſe.

22. SPAR TINCTURE, for the Cure of the GRAVEL; Pains in the back and loins; Ulcerations of the kidneys, and urinary paſſages, and ſmall STONES.

23. CELANDINE, for the PILES; a medicine which regulates their diſcharges; prevents their ever being obſtructed, or ever bleeding too freely; moderates the pain, and preſerves the health.

24. SONCHUS JUICE, for the Cure of DEAFNESS. It is prepared from the Juice of the Great Creeping Sow Thiſtle, with uſeful additions, and has cured multitudes of perſons, ſome in a condition thought beyond cure by very judicious practitioners.

Of ſaid Geo. Reid *may be had,*

Mr HILL's, or the ORMSKIRK MEDICINE, for the Cure of the BITE of a MAD DOG. Price 5 s. 3 d. the doſe.

☞ The Public are requeſted to obſerve, That this Medicine is ſold no where elſe in Edinburgh; and that each packet is ſealed with Mr Hill's Coat of Arms, and ſigned by Mr James Berry.

As the accident for which this medicine is uſed, is of the moſt alarming nature, and ſerious in its conſequence, the importance of obtaining it authentic muſt be obvious; and therefore every perſon having occaſion for it is requeſted to be particular in obſerving that each packet is ſealed and ſigned as above mentioned, as the ſureſt means to avoid being impoſed on by ſpurious preparations.

*** This Medicine having been firſt diſcovered for the ſake of the Human Species, and taken by them with uninterrupted ſucceſs for near a century, ſeveral perſons were deſirous of giving it to* ANIMALS. *In compliance, therefore, with their requeſt, a ſimilar medicine has been adapted for the Brute Creation, which may be had as above,* price 5 s. 3 d. *the doſe, with proper directions.*

Of whom alſo may be had,

FREEMAN's ANTISCORBUTIC BITTER DROPS, price 3 s. the bottle.——N. B. Any perſon who takes half a dozen bottles together, will have them at 15 s.

CHINESE LOTION, price 5 s. the bottle.

Edinburgh SYPHILITIC ANTIDOTE, 5 s. the ſmall, and 10 s. 6 d. the large bottle.

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